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*England [Appx-Misc]*  
Great Britain's *Low Estate* before  
King GEORGE began his Happy Reign.

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BEING A 1489.9.22.  
S E R M O N  
P R E A C H ' D  
August the 1st, 1715.

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By the AUTHOR of a Sermon against  
Persecution, in the Year 1682.

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*I knew one of the eminentest Papists of the Age, who us'd often to say, He was for the Church of England as by Law Establish'd. I took the liberty to ask him, How such a Profession did agree with his Sincerity? He answer'd, He look'd on the Laws of Queen Mary as yet in full force; for he thought Queen Elizabeth, who repeal'd them, had no more Right to the Crown than Oliver Cromwel had, so that her Laws were no Laws. I confess, since that time, I have been jealous, when I heard some Persons pretend to much Zeal for the Church of England as by Law Establish'd. Late Bishop of Salisbury's Speech in the House of Lords, &c, 1704. pag. 5.*

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L O N D O N,  
Printed for R. BURLEIGH in Amen-Corner.  
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Price Three Pence.

Great Britain's Love Affairs before  
the Revolution

# STERN



By the Author of a Sermon against  
Intemperance in the Year 1681.

Printed by J. Sturges, at the Sign of the Anchor, in the Strand, near the Temple.

LONDON:  
Printed by J. Sturges, at the Sign of the Anchor, in the Strand, near the Temple.  
MDCCLXV.



# P R E F A C E

## T O T H E

## R E A D E R.



**I**N the Sermon you have an Account of some things done by the late Ministry, as related from their own Books, &c. in the Report from the Committee of Secrecy. By the following Passages, collected out of the same Report, you may know somewhat of the Qualifications, Tempers, and Language of those Ministers, from their own Pens.

Lord Treasurer laid before the Queen, That some of his Fellow-Servants told him plainly, that he ought to have let his Friends share a hundred thousand Pounds. P. 58.

He owns, that he paid one day twenty eight thousand thirty six Pounds, and five Shillings, and that out of that Sum the Publick was cheated above twenty thousand Pounds. He adds, the Lord Chancellor said; that they told him, No Government was worth serving, that would——let them make those Advantages; and get such Jobs. He also writes, that every body would be liable to blame, who are in the Queen's Service, for neglecting Matters, till the time in several Treaties was elaps'd. Lord Bolingbroke gives the Character of the Ministers in these words to Mr. Prior; For God's sake, dear Mat, hide the Nakedness of thy Country, and give the best Turn thy fertile Brain will furnish thee. P. 47.

thee with to the Blunders of thy Countrymen, who are not much better Politicians than the French are Poets. Mr. Prior complain'd, that the Managements here and at Utrecht were so confus'd and unintelligible, his Endeavours to understand them had like to have made him run mad.

Lord Treasurer has given it under his own Hand;  
P. 57. that he us'd all his Skill and Credit to keep the House of Commons from examining the Affair, in which the Publick was cheated above twenty thousand Pounds, in twenty eight thousand thirty six Pounds, and five Shillings; and that his Hands were full of negotiating the Peace in all Courts abroad, at his own Charge: Also that he made and repeated many Offers to attack former Offenders (in a former Reign, some of the best Protestants and heartiest Friends to the English Government were nam'd Offenders, and then attack'd by Subornation and Cornish, Perjury, and actually murder'd) to quiet the Minds of some Gentlemen, and of the Church-Party.  
P. 59. And large Sums of Money, issu'd for the Service of the War, were receiv'd and apply'd to the Treasurer's private Use.

Lord Raby, as soon as he understood the Ministers here had engag'd deeply in the Interests of France, assures them, He will never grudge any Danger or Pains. When Lord Strafford, he writes, There are two or three Faces very sour, they sigh and wish the Hannoverians had not separated from us; but I shall tell them, perhaps it may be better; he may see by this time the wrong Advice he has follow'd, since all must lay the blame of the Separation upon him. And when

representing to Monsieur Bulow, the Elector of Hannover's General, the Danger the Queen's Troops were expos'd to, by being left alone in their Camp, when Prince Eugene march'd, Monsieur Bulow reply'd, In case of any Attack, they had been sure of their Assistance and Protection: He writes, that he answer'd, in a disdainful way, It would be a very odd thing, when an Elector of the Empire should be a sufficient Protection to Great Britain. He declar'd,

P. 30. He was glad that Orders were given to stop the Pay of the Foreigners, of which they complain horribly; but it will make them humble, and sharp handling does better with these People than the best words.

And writing to Mr. Prior, he has these words, If we had a mind to have Nick Frog sign with us, we might,

might, for he is ready to do it for *Tournay*, which if we sign together, we cannot well refuse him; but I expect you will cut that matter short, and I shall long to hear from you.

*Mr. St. John wrote*, That he hop'd the States resolve not to treat, unless Answer was given in P. 11. writing (which Resolve, *Lord Strafford had writ*, was carrying things to an extremity) was the last convulsive Pang of an expiring Faction. *And yet this Resolution was no more than to insist on a Demand, in which all the Allies were unanimous, and in which the British Plenipotentiaries had themselves concur'd.* In a Letter to the Bishop of Bristol, he has these words concerning the Dutch; I have reason to think, that tho they kick and flounce P. 30. like wild Beasts caught in a Toil, yet the Cords are too strong for them to break; they will soon tire with struggling, and when they are tir'd, grow tame. *In a Letter to Mr. Prior, he saith*, Pray tell *Mr. De Torcy* from me, that he may get *Robin and Harry* hang'd; but Affairs will soon run back into so much Confusion, that he will wish us alive again. *And in another Letter to Mr. Prior, writ three days after the former, his words are*, Let France depart from that shameful Expedient, by P. 39. which they think to bubble us out of the Advantages which they had solemnly yielded, and all is well; otherwise, by God, both they and we are undone. — Make the French ashamed of their sneaking Chicane, by Heaven they treat like Pedlars, or, which is worse, like Attornies. *In a Letter to the Queen's Plenipotentiaries at Utrecht, he had told them*, It is not for the Interest of England to preserve the Catalan Liberties; P. 47. he begs leave to make an Observation to them, that the Catalan Privileges are the Power of the Purse and Sword, but that the Castilian Privileges, which the King of Spain will give them (in exchange for their Catalan) are the liberty of trading and resorting to the *West-Indies*, and a Capacity of holding those beneficial Employments the King has to bestow in *America*: which, says his Lordship, are of infinitely greater Value to those who intend to live in a due Subjection to Authority. *And in another Letter, he terms the Catalans*, that turbulent People. P. 49.

*Mr. Prior, the Queen's Minister in France, wrote to Lord Treasurer concerning the two great Points of Newfoundland,*  
and



and the Tariff; and in one of his Letters to him, has these words: I shall direct my self, as you shall be pleas'd to instruct me privately. Writing another

P. 53. time to Lord Treasurer, he has these words: As to the Dowry; I shall not only be dunn'd to Death, but hang'd; for the Dowager sends Messengers to me, which you in England do not think it extremely lawful to receive: But if it is to be paid, pray let it be done in an handsom manner, that may shew the Charity of the Queen, and the Generosity of her Lord Treasurer.

Lord Lexington, to induce Spain to make Peace with Portugal, puts M. Orri in mind of the necessity Spain is in of withdrawing their Troops from Andalusia, in order to end the Rebellion of the Catalans.

Admiral Wishart wrote to Lord Bingley, That P. 50. he hop'd, by his Friendship, to find some Marks of Favour from the Court of Madrid, in regard to his Expences in his Expedition, so much intended for their Service; for which he has no Allowance from Home but his Pay, which will not defray half his Charges.

The Bishop of Bristol giving an Account to Lord Bolingbroke of some Discourse he had with some of the P. 52. Ministers of the Allies, says, Monsieur Consbruck, one of the Emperor's Plenipotentiaries, kept also within the Terms of Decency, save only that he took it for granted, that one great End of all this Management, on our part, was to bring in the Pretender.

Men of the same Principles, with those, by which the late Ministers were influenc'd and acted, have for several Reigns, affected to raise themselves into great Posts, by flattering the Weaknesses and Vices of Princes. From this sort of People have sprung if not all, yet the greatest Uneasinesses good Kings on the English Throne have had occasion to complain of. And those Princes who have hearken'd to, and been influenc'd by them, have been ruin'd either as to their Honour, or their Crowns, or their Lives: In one or more of these things, they have been fatal to every Prince, who has given them credit.

Would the Generality of the People in Great Britain, who have been lamentably deluded by ill-designing Men, do themselves the right to recover some Degrees of Thinking, and shew themselves Men, they would soon deliver themselves from those, who have so shamefully impos'd on them, and engag'd them in most dishonourable and criminal Courses. They would presently perceive by their Conduct, that they be of that sort of



of People, who when they use the Word Light, do in truth mean Darkness; and when they pronounce the Word Good, do constantly design Evil. It evidently appears, that by the Word Church, they have really meant Popery, and the Extravagance of Impiety and Wickedness; that by the Word Peace, they intended Poverty, Misery and Slavery to the Body of the People; by Passive Obedience, and Non-Resistance, they design'd actual Rebellion against Legal Authority. The Phrase Hereditary Right, according to the Minds of those, who have made such a noise with it, and their Idol the Pretender, is absolute Absurdity, Nonsense, and Contradiction; a Right to extirpate Christ's Religion out of the World, a Right to destroy the natural, and legal Rights of Mankind; a Right to overturn the Foundations of the best Government in the World; a Right to live in open defiance to the direct and immediate Ends of Society. Much of the Strength of King GEORGE's Enemies here, consists in their perverting the Use of Language, confident affirming great Untruths, and a sort of Banter, unworthy of any who have the Shapes of Men. What a Spirit of Falshood rules in them? Can any thing be more base and detestable, than for a Man in one Company, to protest no one has a higher Esteem for King GEORGE than he has, and that he will venture farther than any Man living for King GEORGE's Safety and Interest; and as soon as he has turn'd his back and is withdrawn, upon his Acquaintance's saying to him, Tom, thou hast declar'd very liberally for the present Possessor; to reply with an Oath, For all that, I would willingly part with all I am worth, to see you know whom in safe Possession, and now I speak from my Heart?

Clergymen are under peculiar Obligations to endeavour to do all the good they can in their places. Their Care should be that they may deserve Esteem, and be honour'd for their Work's sake; and should by no means think, that naughty pernicious Practices are to be protected or excus'd by their Character; for they are much more vile and criminal in them, than in any other Men. Who can find out Words sufficient, with which to bewail the horrible Mischief which the corrupt part of the Clergy have done? I do not mean only in Popish Countries, I do not exclude those Parts of the World, where the Profession of the Protestant Religion hath taken place. Blessed be God, there are many very Reverend, Learned, Pious Clergymen of every Order in this Land. Yet after all the Pains and Endeavours they have us'd, they have not been  
able

able to prevent terrible Commotions, and very dreadful Disorders rais'd and committed by those who say they are of the Church of England as by Law establish'd; nor to secure themselves from vile Aspersions, and very disingenuous and rude Treatment.

Others may consider how mightily these Matters of Complaint have increas'd, since so many of the Clergy have discover'd, that they take it to be an unsufferable Grievance, that the National Clergy must own a Dependence on the Crown. By what ways soever wildfire Notions may be scatter'd thro' a Kingdom, 'tis most certain, they never break forth in devouring Flames, without the Breath of some, who pretend to a sacred Character. We are sure there was one Judas in the number of the twelve Apostles: How much better would it be with the Christian World, than it is at present, if it could be said with Truth, There is one faithful Minister of the Holy Jesus, to twelve Judas's amongst them, who boast that they are Christ's Ambassadors?

If those who have done ill Offices in this Land, with respect both to Religion, and the Civil Government, cannot be brought to be really useful; that some way may be found to render them less hurtful, is the sincere Desire of one who heartily dislikes PERSECUTION.



A

## S E R M O N

Preach'd on *August* the 1st, 1715.

P S A L. CXXXVI. 23.

*Who remembred us in our Low Estate, for his  
Mercy endureth for ever.*

**I** Would by no means lessen the grateful Apprehensions and Sense the People of this Land have, or ought to have, of any of the marvellous Kindnesses God has manifested since the beginning of the Reformation, in blasting the Designs, and confounding the Attempts that have been manag'd, to reduce this Nation into the same, or a more miserable Estate, than it was in before that blessed Change. God has, in a very magnificent manner, glorify'd his Power, and Wisdom, and Goodness time after time, in preserving, saving, and delivering this Kingdom, when the Protestant Religion, and all that ought to be dear to a Free People, have been in exceeding great Danger, thro the Craft and Power of Men, who, ever since the Extirpation of Popery, have been devoted to introduce it again.

Yet if we may compare the Wonders of Divine Mercy, I must say, from my very heart, that what God did in the Morning of the 1st Day of *August*, 1714. in giving our present King so very seasonably to rule over these Kingdoms, doth, in some Respects, very much exceed all the Salvations he had before wrought for us. The former Plots and Conspiracies which threaten'd us, were forg'd and carry'd on by those who publickly acknowledg'd they did belong to the Church of *Rome*; but we were brought into our late and greatest Danger by Men who had not the Ingenuity to declare openly they were Papists.

B

On



On the 1st Day of *August*, the last Year, did our Gracious King begin his happy Reign. Let the Glorious Name of God, most High, be ever bless'd and prais'd for it. And blessed be our Religious King for his pious Order and Command, that the 1st Day of *August* be every Year set apart for solemn Prayer and Praise to Almighty God for him. On this Day the last Year, I hope God gave such a deadly Wound to the Antichristian State, as shall not, no not for a time, be heal'd. No doubt the Enemies, both at Home and Abroad, of our Religion, Government, Liberties, Tranquillity, and Happiness, will make their utmost Efforts to commit all the Mischief they shall be able: 'Tis manifest *the Devil is come down with great Wrath, because he knoweth that he hath but a short time.*

If we truly understand and be duly affected with the *Low Estate* the People of this Land were in, when King *GEORGE* began his Reign, that will add a peculiar Accent and Emphasis to our Thanksgivings unto God for him at all times.

Many things are mention'd in this Psalm, for which God ought to be prais'd. The Psalm is an earnest Exhortation to give Thanks to the Lord for every one of them. The Psalmist persuades to give Thanks unto the Lord for his transcendent Excellencies and Perfections, and for his absolute Sovereignty and Dominion; for those eminent Parts of his Creation, which are most open to the View of all the World; for his singular Favours to the People of *Israel*, for punishing their Oppressors, bringing them out of their Bondage in *Egypt*, leading them thro the *Red-Sea*, conducting them thro the Wilderness, bringing them triumphantly into the promis'd Land, making them victorious to astonishment, giving them mighty Conquests, and raising them to a prodigious height of Glory and Renown. He inforces his Exhortation, to give Thanks unto the Lord on all these Accounts, by annexing to every one this Consideration, *For his Mercy endureth for ever*; yet after all these wonderful things which God had done for them, they were brought into a *low Estate*. But God did not quite forsake them; He was pleas'd to remember them; to appear for and shew them Favour, and give them a Deliverer, when they were in their low Estate; for which the Psalmist excites them to give solemn Thanks unto the Lord, *For his Mercy endureth for ever.*

Human Affairs are subject to very strange and unexpected Vicissitudes and Turns. After that God has granted to a People prodigious Successes, and has exalted them to exceeding great Honour, they may be reduc'd to a *low Estate*. *It shall come to pass, if thou wilt not* **Deut. 18. 25.** *hearken unto the Voice of the Lord thy God, to observe* *to do all his Commandments, and his Statutes, which I* *command thee this Day, that all these Curses shall come upon thee,* *and overtake thee.* And amongst these Curses, one is, **Ver. 43.** *Thou shalt come down very low.*

God doth never suffer a Nation and People, after he has greatly advanc'd them, to be brought into a low Estate, but he is most



most righteous therein, and they have great reason to take shame to themselves, and to charge Iniquity, Ingratitude, and Undutifulness home upon themselves: yet God may permit such a People sometimes to be reduc'd into a low Estate, that he may discover to all the World what unthought-of Wickedness and Villany, the Malignity that lodges in the Hearts of proud, ambitious, covetous, revengeful Men will carry them to commit and effect; if they get into such Places of Power and Authority, as will afford them Opportunity to give it vent, and to endeavour that it may have its whole Scope. In this manner hath God warn'd Kings and Princes to take all possible care, that they do not prefer such sort of People; and what care ought to be taken, that if at any time any such Persons do happen to be advanc'd, they may, as soon as they begin to play their Pranks, and discover their Inclinations, at least be laid aside; and sunk into the same impotent State they were in before.

When *Hazael* perceiv'd that *Elisha* wept, he said, *Why weepeth my Lord?* The Man of God answer'd, because *I know the Evils that thou wilt do unto the Children of Israel*; and reckoning them up to him, *Hazael* said, *But what is thy Servant a Dog, that he should do this great thing?* The Prophet tells him, the Lord had shew'd him, that he should be vested with mighty Power and Authority. We hear not, after that, one word of Reply from *Hazael*: He seems to be under some Apprehension, there might be such Naughtiness in his Heart, as would, if he should ascend to that great Power and Authority the Prophet had nam'd, exert it self in those Ways and Acts of Villany and Barbarity he had thought not compatible with human Nature. I do not produce this Instance, with a Design to excuse the late Ministers: Indeed, if I had one word of Truth, that would do them any Service, I would say it: How gladly would I repeat it again and again, that I might somewhat abate and qualify the Enormity of their Crimes! But it is too apparent they had fram'd their Schemes, had form'd their Designs before, were fully loaded, and only wanted to get into Posts of Power and Authority, that they might discharge.

I cannot number up all the ways by which a Nation may, from a glorious, honourable, flourishing, and prosperous Condition, be brought into a low Estate. But this is plain, that if a Kingdom under the happiest Circumstances; if a People enjoying the Profession of the true Christian Religion, a legal Government, and who have both guarded by an Establishment, intended to secure all that is valuable to them, by limiting the Succession of the Crown with all imaginable care for that purpose; if that People and Kingdom do fall into the hands of an imprudent, ill-designing, treacherous Ministry, that betrays and abuses the Prince, neglects, yea, sells away the Advantages of the Country, is wholly intent on serving the Interests of the Enemy, perfidiously breaks their Alliances, deprives them of their Friends, overturns their Trade and Commerce, gives up their Religion and legal Security, and provides to deliver up all to a Man bred up in a Profession directly oppo-

site to the Christian Religion, tutor'd up all his Days in the vilest Arts of Tyranny, Barbarity, and Perfidiousness, powerfully assisted by a near and formidable Enemy; that Kingdom and People are really in a *low Estate*.

Now if God does surprizingly interpose in that Juncture, on the behalf of that People; if he by his Providence doth unexpectedly order Matters so, that an unforeseen Restraint and Check is laid on the Betrayers of that Kingdom; the Machine is broke, their Power ceases, they can act no longer with a Shew and Appearance of Authority, they are not in a condition to give their finishing Blow; but a stop is put to the Kingdom's falling any lower; the only rightful Prince is proclaim'd, the Kingdom is put into a rising Condition, and rendred capable of gradually ascending to former Greatness and Glory, if the People will, in concurrence with their Gracious King, do their part heartily and universally for that blessed purpose: then it is past doubt, that God has remembered that People in *their low Estate*, and is become their *Salvation*.

Can any thing be more certain, than that a People, whom God has so remembered, are under the strongest Obligations in Reason, in Duty, in Interest, in Gratitude, to give Thanks, in the most solemn manner that can be, unto the Lord, *who remembered them in their low Estate, for his Mercy endureth for ever?* They cannot pretend any thing of Merit; it is because God's Compassions do not fail, that they are not consum'd. It becomes them to maintain a deep Sense upon their Minds of their own Unworthiness and Ill-deservings, and a very strong affectionate Persuasion of the multiply'd Ties they are under unto the Lord, who has wrought so marvellously for them. They are with their whole Hearts to attribute all to the Favour and Kindness of God, who did not give them over to the Destruction their Enemies design'd and had prepar'd for them, but hath furnish'd them with new Opportunities, and with peculiarly distinguishing Occasions to celebrate his high Praises, and to glory, rejoice, and be glad in his Great and Holy Name. Let them never forget God, but constantly retain a very thankful Remembrance, that their Preservation and Help is entirely owing to the Mercy of the Lord, which endureth for ever. They ought to walk with great Circumspection, and be very careful they do not renew their Provocations, lest he deliver them up to Ruin and Destruction, from which there shall be no Recovery. The Mercy of God enduring for ever, is no Encouragement to carnal Security: Tho a People, once deliver'd, do at last, for their Murmuring, Ingratitude, Untractableness, and obstinate continuing in impious and wicked Courses, fall and perish irreversibly, the Mercy of God endureth for ever. The Mercy of God enduring for ever, is a great Encouragement, when in a low Estate, to repent unfeignedly, and return to God, and to seek to him earnestly for Mercy; and when Deliverance is granted, the Glory of it is to be entirely ascrib'd to the Mercy of God: But it is no Impeachment of the Mercy of God enduring for ever, when he delivers over

over the perversly disobedient, and obstinately irreclaimable, to deserv'd Vengeance, to utter and irreversible Ruins.

Let us now reflect, and consider in what Estate *Great Britain* was, till our King, by the exceeding Great Mercy of God, began his Happy Reign.

It is known to all in this Land, it is known to all the Nations abroad, our Enemies do know that we were in a very happy Alliance; that we and our Allies did by the Blessing of God, perform things not to be paralleled. God wrought wonderfully for us, and our Glory was great in his Salvation: but monstrously evil things were done at home.

The Men of Art, in Falshood and Deceit, in Impiety and Wickedness; accommodating the Word Church to the brutal Lusts and villanous Inclinations of the most deprav'd part of Mankind; great numbers of leud and thoughtless People thro all the Nation, run furiously under the Protection of that Word, and some other Encouragements, into those sorts of Practices, which those who live in the darkest Parts of the World, all who never heard the Word Church, would abhor, and have in utmost execration. A stop was put to the Course of Justice, by the Interest of People, not yet got into their Almshouses; vile barbarous Criminals were exempted from deserv'd Punishments, to encourage others of the same Temper, wherever they were, to act in the like violent inhuman ways. Gross Disorders, and horrible Confusion prevail'd, Insolence and Violence were in triumph thro all the Nation.

Those truly Great and Honourable Persons, who by the Blessing of God most High on their Counsels, and Conduct, had done such wonderful things, perform'd such marvellous Exploits, as render'd *Great Britain* the Praise of the whole Earth, were frown'd on, disgrac'd, and laid aside. People of a quite contrary Character, by Insinuation, Artifice, and Trick crept into the Ministry; and being there, they soon usurp'd the Regal Authority: they exercis'd the Power they assum'd to themselves, to the irreparable Damage of the Kingdom, to the exceeding great Detriment of our Allies; they serv'd the Interests of the common Enemy to unthought-of Degrees; and if they did not shorten the Queen's Life, it is most certain, they laid her Honour in the Dust.

A People under such a Ministry must undoubtedly be in a low Estate. That our Praises and Thanksgivings unto God may rise in some proportion to the Greatness of his Mercy to us, it may be proper to take a little more particular notice of what these new-fashion'd Ministers, and ill-minded Men did, in those great Posts, for which they were so little qualify'd, and which they so intemperately abus'd. I will reduce what I shall lay before you, to shew the low Estate the Nation was in under that Ministry, to these Heads: 1<sup>st</sup>, In what manner the Ministers behav'd, with respect to the Queen. 2<sup>dly</sup>, The Concern they manifested for the Enemy's Interest. 3<sup>dly</sup>, What they did with regard to the Advantages of *Great Britain*. 4<sup>thly</sup>, In what manner they acted with respect to our Allies. 5<sup>thly</sup>, Their Neglect of the Protestant Succession, and their Zeal for the Interest of the Pretender.



1<sup>st</sup>, In what manner the Ministers behav'd with respect to the Queen's Report, P. 4, 5. They began a secret Negotiation with *France*, and carry'd it on for several Months, without any Power or written Authority from the Queen. They sacrific'd her P. 3. in the Honour and Name to their own private Views. They gave most bloody Proofs that they made no account at all of her Honour, or of her Conscience. The Minister in *France* apply'd to Lord Treasurer for his distinct and positive Orders to release him from the Queen's Instructions, because the *French* Ministers thought them too strict. They gave such a Representation of the Queen to the P. 27. *French* Court; the News of the Enemies Victory over her Allies at *Denain* was sent to the Court of *Great Britain*; from *M. de Torcy*, as what the King of *France* thought would be a Pleasure or Satisfaction to the Queen. They prevail'd P. 63. with the Queen to declare to the Parliament certain Terms upon which a general Peace might be made, when they had no Assurances that *France* would make good those Terms. They did so grossly deceive the Queen, in order to impose upon the Parliament by her Authority, that there is scarce a Paragraph in her Speech that does not contain some unfair, or at least equivocal Representation of the state of the Negotiation. Behold! what Respect these Ministers had for the Queen's Honour and Conscience!

2<sup>dly</sup>, The Concern they manifested for the Enemy's Interest. They put the Negotiation, at the very beginning of it, into a P. 3. method more advantageous for *France*, than *France* had propos'd, or could hope for. They press'd *France* P. 6. that the special Preliminaries, tho of trivial Advantage to *Britain*, might be first adjust'd; that they might be enabled to engage the Queen to make the Conclusion of the general Peace easy to *France*. And they accepted these Articles on our part, as a conditional Treaty only, which were to have no effect till a general Peace should be sign'd. Thus they had put it into the power of *France* to divest the Queen of all her Allies. After P. 8. they had been seven Months treating with *France*, and serving the Enemy's Interests, they were so entirely ignorant of the King of *France*'s Intentions with regard to the Allies, that they were then begging most indecently, that they might have some Intimation of what the King design'd; promising if they could but have so much Credit with *France*, as to be trusted at all, they would use it with the greatest Reserve, and never communicate it to any of the Allies, for whose Satisfaction only it is pretended all this Submission was made. They chose to treat separately, they engage for a Cessation of Arms, promise a separate Peace, purely to serve the Enemy; and did every thing the Enemy desir'd, to shew how entirely they were devoted to the Pleasure of *France*: yea, they did several things for the Service of the Enemy with such Forwardness, as to prevent their Demand, and to thrust the whole Business, the entire Disposal



of their Peace into the Enemy's hand. See here, Sir, the Peace is in the hands of the King: these were Append. p. 42. Mr. St. John's Words to M. de Torcy; who concludes his Answer to the other's Letter, thus: 'Tis with greater Satisfaction than ever, that I assure you, no one can be with greater Truth than I am, &c. de Torcy. They made all the speed they could to order the General over the Queen's Forces, to engage in neither Siege or Battle; Whereby, said Lord Bolingbroke in his Letter to Mr. Prior, the French were prevented from even making the Demand. P. 15. And he adds, I will not say that this Order sav'd their Army from being beat, but I believe in my Conscience it did.

3dly, What they did with regard to the Advantages of Great Britain. The Advantages propos'd for Great Britain to obtain by the Peace, were, the preventing the Union of the two Crowns of France and Spain; the entering of the British Troops into Dunkirk, and the demolishing of that Harbour; and the settling of our Trade and Commerce with France and Spain.

The preventing of the Union of the two Crowns, was, by the English Ministry's own Confession, that wherein the Interest of Great Britain was more immediately concern'd, than in all their other Articles of the Peace put together; yet in the Infancy of the Negotiation, the Trade of the World, and the entire Spanish Monarchy are given up by the English Ministry to the House of Bourbon, for verbal Assurances that the two Crowns shall not be united. At last the English Ministry, to prevent the Union of the two Crowns, propose King Philip's renouncing the Crown of France: and tho M. de Torcy declar'd to them, That Renunciation they had propos'd would be null and invalid by the Fundamental Laws of France; and would deceive them, who should receive it as a sufficient Expedient to prevent the Mischief we propose to avoid; yet they insist on it, and would accept of it. The English Ministers were at the Court of Savoy directly reproach'd as Persons devoted to France. And the Duke of Savoy thought it extraordinary, that a Prince beaten ten Years together by his Enemies, should remain at last with the Prize contended for, and which so often by Parliament had been declar'd the just and unavoidable Motive of the War. P. 13. P. 4. P. 13. P. 26.

The English Ministry grant the fatal Cessation of Arms, expecting the English Troops should presently thereupon enter into Dunkirk; but Entrance is deny'd, because all the Troops in the English Pay would not withdraw from Prince Eugene's Army: And to obtain Entrance into Dunkirk for the English Troops, the English Ministers promise France to conclude a Separate Peace with Her: And soon after a general Suspension of Arms between Great Britain and France was sign'd. Now France was become entire Master of all future Negotiations.

They

They took that for Satisfaction, that the two Crowns should never be united, which they were before told would deceive them: They granted the fatal Cessation of Arms, flattering themselves the *English* Troops should then enter *Dunkirk*; and afterwards buy their Entrance into it, by engaging to make a Separate Peace: and after all, the Demolition of *Dunkirk* is supply'd by a new Canal more beneficial to *France*, and formidable to the Navigation of *Great Britain* than *Dunkirk* ever was.

P. 25. *France* had promis'd before the fatal Cessation of Arms, That no Privileges or Advantages relating to Commerce with *France* should be yielded to any foreign Nation, which should not at the same time be granted to the Subjects of her *Britannick* Majesty. But *France* having reap'd the full Benefit of the

Suspension of Arms, was at liberty to dispute what she had barely promis'd. After the *British* Ministry had gone on for fifteen Months together, and acted in every thing as the Instruments of *France*, when the Treaty of Peace was ready to be concluded, the Advantages *Great Britain* was to expect, especially as to Trade and Commerce with *France*, were undetermin'd. *France* began to cavil: The *British* Ministers are in great Confusion, see themselves on the Brink of a Precipice, are in danger of being disavow'd by *France* in the most essential Part of all their Treaty: and to extricate themselves out of the Difficulties they were in, they gave up all Points in Dispute in *North-America*, and the Fishery in *Newfoundland*, upon the single Consideration of the ninth Article of the Treaty of Commerce (an Invention of their own) which the Parliament rejected with a just Indignation.

P. 38. They order'd the *British* Plenipotentiaries at *Utrecht* to execute without Delay the Treaties of Peace and Commerce between *Great Britain* and *France*: and tho this Order did not comport with their full Powers under the Great Seal; yet upon Lord Treasurer's interposing, by Letter to Lord *Strafford*, in which he tells him, He must felicitate him upon his Zeal, &c. and that the only Stop is now at *Utrecht*, the Treaties were sign'd.

Append. As to the Commerce of *Spain* and the *Indies*, the King of *France* had promis'd to *Great Britain*, &c. by virtue of an Authority he had for that purpose, that the Commerce should be made exactly and entirely after the same manner that it was made under the Reign, and until the Death of *Charles* the Second: and his Majesty further consented, that all the Powers of *Europe* should enter into a Guarantee of this Promise.

P. 24. Yet the *British* Plenipotentiaries (in the Negotiation with *Spain*) suffer'd a Clause to be inserted at the End of the Fifteenth Article of the Peace with *Spain*, whereby they give a Pretence to the *Spaniards* to claim a Right to fish in *Newfoundland*.

P. 43. And three Articles, call'd Explanatory (which it doth not appear had been ever consented to, much less sign'd by the Queen's Plenipotentiaries) are added to the Treaty of Commerce.

P. 44.

merce with *Spain*, sign'd by the Queen's Plenipotentiaries, and in an unprecedented manner inserted in the Ratification of it. By virtue of which Articles, *Spain* does actually at this time demand of our Merchants 29 *per Cent.* whereas it is notorious, that during the Reign of King *Charles* the Second of *Spain*, the whole Duty exacted and paid by our Merchants for all Goods imported to the several Ports of *Spain*, did never exceed 10 *per Cent.* but rather fell short of it.

They gave up the Union of the two Crowns for one insignificant Word: They bought an Entrance into *Dunkirk* (which proves of no Value) first, by a Cessation of Arms, and after by engaging to make a Separate Peace: They sold our Interests in *North America*, and the Fishery in *Newfoundland* to *France*, for an Article which the Parliament rejected, and has been since so universally and justly condemn'd: They have given *Spain* a pretence to claim a Right to fish at *Newfoundland*, and have subjected our Merchants to a Demand of 29 *per Cent.* instead of 10 at the most, after the latter was promis'd, and all the States of *Europe* offer'd to be Guarantees for that Promise. These are the Advantages, if you will call them so, they have procur'd for *Great Britain*.

4thly, In what they acted towards our Allies. We had been for many Years in an Alliance with several Princes and States; God had blessed our united Counsels and Endeavours with astonishing Success Year after Year, without any Interruption; many glorious Battles were gain'd over the common Enemy; many great Towns were taken from him; his Lines, boasted to be impregnable, were forc'd, and, according to the *French King's* own Acknowledgment, an Entrance was just ready to be made into his Country: we were with our Allies under the strongest Ties that could be conceiv'd, not to make a Separate Peace with the Enemy.

*France* offer'd to treat with *England* and *Holland*, or jointly with the rest of the Allies, and left it to the Choice of *England*. The *English* Ministry would carry on a separate Negotiation with *France*, exclusive of all the Allies, the *French* not conceiving that *Holland* could possibly be excluded; and they provided an Article, That this should be inviolably kept secret, till allow'd by Consent of both Parties to be divulg'd.

When the Propositions of *France* were communicated by the *English* Minister to the Pensionary, mutual Assurances pass'd between *England* and *Holland*; yet Negotiations were carry'd on by the *English* Ministers with *France* for above five Months, and none of them were communicated to *Holland* all that time. Lord *Strafford* was instructed, That it must be the most careful Endeavour and fix'd Principle of all the Confederates to hold fast together: and this was immediately after a Separate Treaty had been sign'd by the *English*.

The *British* Plenipotentiaries, by her Majesty's Instructions, were authoriz'd only to negotiate, agree, and conclude the Conditions of a good and general Peace, &c. And they are order'd to insist, that the Security and reasonable Satisfaction which the Allies expect, and which



his most Christian Majesty has promis'd, cannot be obtain'd, if *Spain* and the *West-Indies* be allotted to any Branch of the House of *Bourbon*; yet the *English* Ministers had almost two Months before sign'd special Preliminaries, in which the King of *France* did expressly promise to make good the Sixth Article for himself and the King of *Spain*, pursuant to the Powers which were then in his hands. The Congress had not the least notice of what was sign'd both on the part of *France* and *England*, and which upon all Occasions had been publicly disown'd.

P. 9. And the *British* Ministers at *Utrecht* were the only Ministers that did not make mention at all of *Spain* and the *Indies* in their Demands.

The Duke of *Ormonde*, according to his Instructions sign'd by the Queen, gave the Pensionary all Assurances of carrying on the War with all possible Vigour, &c. which were receiv'd with the greatest Professions of Duty and Respect for her Majesty. In less than a Month, and before it was known

P. 18. *France* had agreed so much as to propose to the King of *Spain* the Alternative of the two Crowns, the Ministers here began to give the Queen's General some distinct Hint of the Scene that was afterward to be open'd.

The Minister's General, *May 25.* acknowledges his Orders not to engage in Siege or Battle; to which he promises an exact Obedience, and to keep the Secret of his having receiv'd any such Command, and will endeavour to hinder its being suspected.

Lord *Bolingbroke* told *M. de Torcy*, That it would be Advantage sufficient for *France*, if the Conduct of her Majesty's Allies made it just and necessary for her to withdraw her self out of the War before them. And it seems

Append. P. 71. to have been the Ministers establish'd Rule, That when they should think it convenient, they would say, the Allies had by their Conduct given her Majesty just and necessary Cause to withdraw her self out of the War. Thus the Blame of their own Mismanagements and Miscarriages, and the Difficulties they foolishly brought upon themselves, they order their Plenipotentiaries to charge entirely upon the *Dutch*; and because the *Dutch* did not comply with the Queen's Measures (as they call them) which were never communicated to them, the Ministers will have it declar'd, that their Conduct gave her Majesty just and necessary Cause to withdraw her self out of the War.

As soon as the Ministers had resolv'd to send Orders to their General not to engage in Siege or Battle, they order the Plenipotentiaries to declare, the Queen looks upon her self from their (the *Dutch*) Conduct, to be under no Obligation whatsoever to them. After they had promis'd, in the Queen's Name in the strongest Terms, to make a Separate Peace with *France*, they instruct the Privy Seal to declare, That her Majesty is still (after Entrance was refus'd into *Dunkirk*)

ready



ready to join with the *Dutch* in the strictest Terms of Amity and Confidence.

They order'd their General, when covering a Siege which the Allies were engag'd in, to govern himself according to P. 20. such Significations as should come from the Court of *France*, and those transmitted him by the General commanding the Enemy's Army. Their General received Letters from the Enemy's General; and gave him Intelligence what was designed in P. 19. the Confederate Army; and made the best Excuse he could, when it was propos'd to him to march without Delay, and attack the Enemy, there being an Opportunity of falling upon their Flank and Rear.

When the Queen's Forces were separated from the Allies, the Ministers here, at M. de *Torcy's* desire, and Earl of P. 27, 28. *Strafford's* advice, order their General to keep possession of *Ghent* and *Bruges*, with the Troops under him, because it depends upon whosoever is Master of *Ghent* to make all the Designs of the Enemy's General miscarry, and to give Law to the *Dutch*.

The King of *France* had expressly declar'd to the Queen Append. of *Great Britain*, He would not insist on *Tournay*; yet the P. 15. Ministry here advises the Court of *France* in what manner to draw their Instructions to their Plenipotentiaries, not to P. 35. sign the Peace, but upon condition *Tournay, &c.* be restor'd; which there was reason to believe the Queen of *Great Britain* did design to comprehend in her Speech.

1705. Her Majesty prevail'd with the *Catalans* (Mr. *Crow* being sent then as her Minister to treat with them) to acknowledg and receive King *Charles* as lawful King of *Spain*, and ut- P. 44. terly renounce the House of *Bourbon*, and to join with her Majesty and her Allies. She was willing to give her Guaranty, That their antient Rights and Privileges should be settled by the King of *Spain* on a lasting Foundation to them and their Posterity. No want of Fidelity or Zeal for the Common Cause was ever objected to these People. They receiv'd to the last the Ap- P. 45. plauses of the Allies, and Assurances repeated to them by every General and Minister that was sent from *Great Britain* to that Country, that they should never be abandoned.

When the Queen enter'd into separate Measures of Peace, Lord *Lexington* was sent Ambassador to *Spain*; at which P. 45. time, considering the Circumstances of King *Philip's* Affairs, and the Obligations he had then receiv'd from the Queen, the *Catalan* Privileges, if plainly demanded and insisted on, could not have been refus'd, and without it, could never be expected to be granted to a People so remarkably zealous for the Common Cause.

Lord *Lexington's* Instructions were not to acknowledg *Philip* King of *Spain*, till he had agreed to the Demands his Lordship was to make in the Queen's Name. The *French* Court P. 46, 47. disliking this, the Ministry here immediately dispatch Or-

ders to Lord *Lexington*, to acknowledg King *Philip* in the first place.

Lord *Lexington* tells the King of *Spain*, That the  
P. 45. Queen prays his Catholick Majesty, that a General Am-

nesty, without exception, be granted, leaving out the words in his Instructions, *viz.* in a particular manner to the *Catalans*, with regard to their Persons, Estates, Dignities, and Privileges. The King answer'd, The General Amnesty, relating entirely to the General

Peace, was not proper for the present Treaty. After  
P. 46. this, Lord *Lexington* is order'd to insist on the *Catalan*

Privileges, as an Affair wherein the Queen's Honour was extremely concern'd, and that she was oblig'd by Motives of Conscience not to depart from it. The Privileges were entirely refus'd in a very positive Stile ; and Lord *Lexington* writes, Things are not here upon the same foot as they were before the Suspension ; for the King told me these words, ' We know that the Peace is as necessary for you ' as for us, and that you will not break it off for a Trifle.'

After so base an Affront and vile Indignity, with respect to the Queen's Honour and Conscience, the Treaty of Peace  
P. 47, 48. with *Spain* was sign'd there, and then sent to and ratify'd in *England*. When the King of *Spain* had receiv'd

P. 48. this convincing Proof of the *English* Ministry's Attachment to his Interest, and that the Queen's Honour and Conscience were of no force with them, when oppos'd to his Desires ; he took a further Step, and directly proposes that the Queen would assist him with Ships to block up *Barcelona*. Lord *Lexington* answer'd, He was afraid this Proposal would meet with this Difficulty, that her Majesty would think she had done enough to gratify the King, in not insisting upon the preserving for them their antient Liberties, without helping to destroy them.

At *Utrecht* the Imperial Ministers acquiesc'd, upon the  
P. 47. Queen of *Great Britain's* declaring again, that she  
Append. p. would interpose her good Offices in the most effectual  
82. manner, to obtain the Privileges of *Catalonia*, *Majorca*

and *Ivica* ; and the *French* King engag'd, at the same time, to join his Endeavours for that purpose. But Lord *Bolingbroke* writes to the *English* Plenipotentiaries at *Utrecht*, It is

P. 47. not for the Interest of *England* to preserve the *Catalan*

*Liberties*. Lord *Lexington*, instead of supporting the

*Catalan* Privileges, treated the People as Rebels. And  
P. 50. Monsieur *De Torcy* was inform'd from *England*, that the

*Catalans* would submit upon the Terms before offer'd by the King of *Spain*, without so much as mentioning their antient Privileges any more : after which, the *French* King thought fit not to ask their Liberties.

Sir *Patrick Lawless* presented a Memorial, *Sept.* 1713.  
P. 48. wherein his Catholick Majesty hopes the Queen will order a Squadron of her Ships to reduce his Subjects to their

their Obedience, &c. As soon as the Season of the Year would permit, a Fleet is accordingly fitted out, under the Command of Sir *James Wishart*, with Instructions, that if the Inhabitants of *Majorca* refus'd to submit to the Terms that shall be offer'd them, to imploy his Squadron in countenancing and assisting all Attempts which may be made for reducing them to a due Obedience. Admiral *Wishart* had his Scruples, whether his Orders would justify him in attacking *Barcelona*, therefore submits it to Lord *Bingley*, whether the *Catalans* might not refuse Conditions, that may be most advantageous, if they find he is not to act by force. P. 49. P. 50.

The French King sends his Troops against the *Catalans*, commanded by Mareschal *Berwick*, who open'd the Trenches before *Barcelona* the 1st of July, O. S. 1714. and on the 8th of the same Month, Sir *James Wishart* Admiral, in the Queen's Name, writ them a threatening Letter. The *Catalans* thus abandon'd, and given up to their Enemies, contrary to Faith and Honour, were not however wanting in their own Defence; but appealing to Heaven, and hanging up, at the High Altar, the Queen's solemn Declaration to protect them, underwent the utmost Miseries of a Siege; during which, Multitudes perish'd by Famine and the Sword. Many have since been executed, many Persons of Figure are still dispers'd about the *Spanish* Dominions in Dungeons. Ibid. P. 51.

The House of Lords made it their humble and earnest Request to her Majesty, that she would be graciously pleas'd to continue her Interposition, in the most pressing manner, that the *Catalans* may have the full Enjoyment of their just and antient Privileges continu'd to them. For Form-sake the Demand of the *Catalan* Privileges is put into Lord *Bingley*'s Instructions, who was before order'd to go to *Spain*, but was never sent. And above two Months after the Address, tho the Town was invested at the time of making it, Lord *Bolingbroke*, in a Letter to Mr. *Grimaldi*, made a kind and friendly Complaint, as he terms it, that the *Catalan* Privileges had not been yet granted. P. 49.

In this manner did the Ministry treat *Great Britain*'s Allies, manifesting Falseness, Perfidiousness, Baseness, Treachery, Cruelty, and Barbarity to the last degree, beyond all example; to expose, as far as they were able, this Land, as a Reproach and a Curse over all the World; to represent its Government and People unworthy of any Trust and Confidence with Mankind; that if it should be in their power to deliver us entirely into the hands of our Enemies, we might fall and perish, as without Help, so without Pity.

5thly, In the last place, let us take notice how they carry'd Matters with regard to the Protestant Religion, and the Protestant Succession, and the singular Concern they manifested for the Interest of the Pretender. It is not to be thought strange, that such Ministers should have an inveterate Spite to the Christian, and therefore the Protestant Religion,



ligion, since the Gospel of Christ so expressly threatens the Wrath of God and the extremest Vengeance against every thing they did, every step they took; and no wonder if they got Iniquity establish'd by Laws. If they obtain'd Laws, which the Lord Jesus will resent as publick Renunciations of his Holy Religion, what terrible and dreadful things may reasonably be expected to befall this Land, if care be not taken in time to repeal those Laws? The whole Tenour of their Conduct renders it most plain, they could have no good Intention to the Protestant Religion, or to the Protestant Succession: and what Laws would not they have obtain'd against both, had they continu'd a while longer in power, considering they had gain'd a House of Commons so perfectly under the Influence of the Treasury, that they could not spare Mr. Harley, a Secretary of the Treasury, to go to *Utrecht*, till the House of Commons was perfectly secur'd to the Measures of Peace; and had given a Specimen of their knack of multiplying Lords in the Higher House of Parliament, according to the Turns they had to serve?

P. 10.

They have left some notice in what manner they were affected towards the Protestant Succession: The *French* King had actually offer'd *Sicily* to the Emperor; but the *British* Ministry thinking they might serve the Interest of *France* very much, if they could bring the Duke of *Savoy* into it, they offer'd *Sicily* to him, and offer'd *England* to be a Guarantee for *Sicily* to him, which must naturally have engag'd us in a War with the Emperor. This, it seems, they did to force the Duke of *Savoy* into the Measures of *France*; for it was repre-

P. 26.

sented to him, that in refusing those Offers, he must fall out with the Queen and the *English* Ministers. But tho they were thus forward in offering to make *England* Guarantee for Conditions advantageous only to *France*, yet, during the whole Course of the Negotiation, no Endeavours are found us'd to procure a Guaranty of our Confederates to secure the Protestant Succession, which had been address'd for by both Houses of Parliament; nor does it appear that the King of *Sicily* was ever requested to be Guarantee for the said Succession. And Lord *Bolingbroke*, in his Letter to the *British*

P. 41.

Plenipotentiaries, speaking of the Consequence of the Restoration of the Elector of *Bavaria* to his Electorate, says, Her Majesty does not much enter into the Notion of the Degradation of *Hannover*, as a Matter of any Importance.

Their Concern and Zeal for the Pretender's Interest, and consequently against the Protestant Religion and the Protestant Succession, was such, as carry'd them into so black and cursed Consultations, Agreements, and Practices, they dar'd not to proceed in them according to ordinary Method, lest their Transactions might possibly some time or other be brought to publick Light: Therefore all Matters relating to the Pretender were carry'd on by verbal Conferences; and

P. 52.

thro the hands of Abbot *Gaultier*, and under his Conveyance by *French* Couriers going continually between *France* and *England*, which in any other manner had been too dangerous an Under-

Undertaking. The *French* Minister, and the *English*, in their Letters to one another, refer each other upon P. 53. the Subject of the Chevalier, to Abbot *Gaultier*.

When the Pretender's Removal from *France* was talk'd of, Declarations came from *France*, that the King said, he knew not any Prince that was willing to receive him for fear P. 53. of displeasing the Queen, or other Powers. His residing in *Lorain*, was not only with the Approbation, but even by the Direction and Appointment of the *English* Ministry. Safeguard and Protection was granted him from *England*. The Addresses in Parliament relating to the Pretender's being in *Lorain* were made in *July*, 1713. and the first Letter Lord *Bolingbroke* wrote in pursuance of those Addresses, was the sixth of *November*; which was four Months after the Addresses were presented to the Queen. Which sufficiently shews the true Spirit and Inclination of the Court of *Great Britain*.

Thus you see, *England* was offer'd to be a Guarantee, to promote the Advantages of *France*, the Protestant Succession utterly neglected, and the Interest of the Pretender taken care of in the most extraordinary manner. Our Real Advantages were parted with, for what was worse than nothing. Our Trade and Commerce shamefully destroy'd, and our Nation stak'd down to Poverty and Misery. Our Friends and Allies were treated with all imaginable Perfidiousness and Treachery, and our Nation represented most unworthy of any Regard from the rest of the World. Our Religion and Government were betray'd with all the Singularity that could be conceiv'd. The Nation, and all that's valuable, were in a little time to be put into the hands of them, whose tender Mercies are cruel.

These are not black Imaginations. These and many more things of the like nature, are made publick from the late Ministers own Books and Papers. Lay all these things together, consider them well, and then determine whether we were not in a very *Low Estate*. And yet I hear, that some of the Clergy, and some others do declare, that there is nothing in the *Report*, &c. These may be suppos'd Persons who have been let into those fouler and more wicked Designs and Transactions, which have been carefully kept from the Publick. The Committee declare they find a want of several Books, Letters, and Papers, mention'd and referr'd to, P. 1. in those that have been deliver'd them, and frequent and long Interruptions of some very material Correspondencies, that were carry'd on, which seem to have been suppress'd by the Persons concern'd. Now those who have been acquainted with, and are interested in those Depths of Satan, which are not come to light, may with a great deal of Truth say, that all in the *Report* is as nothing, to those more monstrous Wickednesses, which they know were transacted, and do heartily approve; and for that reason, are not honest enough to discover them.

We were in such an Estate, as has been related, and had the greatest reason to cry unto God in the words of the Psalmist, Remember  
not

*not against us former Iniquities, let thy tender Mercies speedily prevent us, for we are brought very low ; Psal. 79. 8.*

The Lord remember'd us in our Low Estate; God did on the sudden give that unexpected Stroke, which cast the late Ministers into Confusion; which did, as it were spurn and tumble them down into the same obscure and unhonourable Estate they were in, about four Years before: which threw them down in a manner from those Posts, whereby they had enabled themselves to do that prodigious deal of Mischief they had effected; which disabled them from perfecting the greater Mischief they intended, and effectually put a stop to their promoting and carrying on their execrable Purposes with the face and shew of Authority. They were in effect (excepting the Titles they had somehow obtain'd, and the Estates and Wealth, which probably, if not certainly, they had got by robbing the Publick) turn'd into the very same insignificant Cyphers they were, when *Great Britain* and her Allies were in their most victorious and prosperous Estate. God put a stop to our falling any lower than we were. He caus'd the Spirit of Life to come upon us with Power. King *GEORGE* was proclaim'd in the Capital of the Kingdom, with transporting Joy, without any Opposition. Peace and Quietness were seen in our Land. The Wolves and the Tygers disguis'd themselves, and appear'd mighty solicitous, that they might be thought harmless Beasts. The Enemies at home and abroad dar'd not to attempt, because they were not able, to obstruct our King's Entrance into his Kingdom, and most solemn and glorious Coronation. All this was most apparently *the Lord's doing*, and it ought at all times, but more particularly every first Day of *August*, to be *marvellous in our Eyes*. How very pertinently may the Words of the Lord concerning *Judah* be apply'd to our *Hos. 1. 7.* *Case, I will have mercy upon the House of Judah, and will save them by the Lord their God, and will not save them by Bow, nor by Sword, nor by Battle, by Horses, nor by Horsemen.* God gave us a King eminently qualify'd to govern; a King celebrated for Wisdom and Prudence, for Courage and Conduct, for Virtue and Religion, and for an affectionate Regard to the common and publick Welfare of his Subjects.

A Prince of a mean, weak, effeminate, superstitious Spirit, or of a vitious immoral Bent, can extend his Cares no farther than the Interests of a Faction. But a truly Noble, Generous, Royal-spirited King, will aim at nothing less, than the Good and Happiness of the entire Body of his Subjects. And this, by the Blessing of God he will obtain, if the perverse Wickedness of those who ought to be subject and obedient to him, do not hinder.

God gave us a King, who is respected, esteem'd, and lov'd, by all who are wise, and honest, over all the World; who is spoken honourably of, even by all his Enemies, except some Beneficed Clergymen, and others in his *British* Dominions, who seem to have provok'd God to give them the *Hearts of Beasts*, and not of Men. Blessed



be God, he hath given us a King, who, if the People of *Great Britain* be not wanting on their part, we may justly hope, will, by the Blessing of God, advance this Land to a better and more glorious Estate than it has yet been in.

Seeing the Lord hath thus remember'd us in our Low Estate, it belongs to us to *give Thanks unto the Lord*; and let us do so with our whole Hearts. *O give Thanks unto the Lord, for he is good, for his Mercy endureth for ever: Let the Redeem'd of the Lord say so, whom he hath redeem'd from the Hand of the Enemy.* Psal. 107. 1, 2.

May all the People of *Great Britain* be deeply affected with the mighty Goodness of the Lord in remembering them, and visiting them so graciously in their late Low Estate! May they all take care to approve themselves truly religious, to walk humbly with God, to work Righteousness, and love Mercy, and by an unblamable and exemplary Conduct, adorn the Doctrine of God their Saviour! O never forget God, nor his marvellous Mercy, in so seasonably placing our present KING in the Throne! Praise God with all your Might, for this his wonderful Goodness: Be zealous for his Safety and Honour: Pray fervently unto God to protect and counsel Him, to prevent him continually with the Blessings of Goodness, that he may joy in the Strength of the Lord, and greatly rejoice in his Salvation, to subdue and tread down all his Enemies, to make his Reign long and glorious, that all Divine Graces may enrich and adorn, and all the Blessings of Heaven may crown both Him and all his Posterity.

It behoves us all to take Care we do not grow unmindful of God, and what he has done for us. Tho *his Mercy endureth for ever*, that gives us no Assurance, that we shall not fall into even a Lower Estate than ever, if we, by multiplying our Provocations against Heaven, strengthen the Hands of them, who are impatient to see the utter Ruin of their Country. If we return to our old Sins, and add new Transgressions to our former Iniquities, 'tis most certain God has not empty'd his Quiver; he has not spent all his Arrows; he has Ways enough, Ways that we do not think of, to bring us into a more miserable Estate than ever, from which there shall be no Redemption. Grow not wanton, please not your selves with thinking that now no Danger remains. Infidelity, Ingratitude, Contempt of God, Slighting his Worship, Covetousness, Pride, and Sensuality; if these get the Ascendant, they will overturn the Foundations of Government, and deliver a Brave Nation into the Hands of a People as silly and cowardly, as sottish Ignorance, and slavish Principles, and all that is dishonourable can make a People. If we make it our Business to comply with, and answer God's gracious Ends; in what he hath done for us, we may cherish a good Confidence, that he will strengthen and perfect what he hath wrought. Seeing he hath deliver'd us out of the Hands of our Enemies, it is our part, *to serve him without Fear, in Holiness and Righteousness all the Days of our Life.* Let us all do thus, how safe and how happy shall we be! But Luke 1. 74, 75.

if we forsake God, what will become of us? Remember, the Pretender is alive, *France* is in being; and what is a great deal worse, there are Multitudes at home who will not be engag'd by kind Treatment and Bounty, who will not live quietly on any account with their Neighbours, who will rebel (as soon as they can have Assistance) if they may not have full Liberty and Encouragement to persecute Protestants.

We have the Character of a very dangerous sort of People, most pernicious to good Government, in the 10th Chapter of the Prophecy of *Hosea*, ver. 4. *They have spoken words, swearing falsely in making a Covenant.* Upon which Place the learned *Grotius* hath these words, *Cum Regi fidem juramento pollicebuntur, ut moris erat, nihil minus cogitabunt, quam de eo observando:* Tho they will be as forward as any to swear Allegiance to the King, because Offices and Preferments are not to be had or kept without it; yet they never entertain'd a Thought of keeping and being true to their Oath, but are determin'd in themselves to rebel against the King, as soon as they shall think they may do it with Advantage. The following part of the Verse is, *Thus Judgment springeth up, as Hemlock in the Furrows of the Field:* From thence ariseth that dreadful Plague and Judgment of perjur'd Traitors, so abounding in every part of a Kingdom, that it may very pertinently be compar'd to a Field that is over-run with most hurtful poisonous Weeds.

This is indeed a melancholy Prospect; but the more others do abound in all that is scandalous and wicked, the more let us improve in all that is Honourable and Good. Live up to the Obligations you are under, diligently observe and keep God's Commandments: Rejoice in the Lord, and give Thanks heartily to him for our KING, and never doubt but God will compass the Throne about with his Favour, and will enable our KING, with his faithful Subjects, to perfect what Good is begun; so that Peace, and Truth, and Righteousness shall prevail, and Glory shall be and abide in our Land. Let no true Protestant be dishearten'd; be not afraid, but be of good Courage, and trust in the Lord, and he will strengthen your Hearts, and establish the Work of your Hands upon you: He will bring Beauty, Order, and Perfection out of all the Mischief and Confusion our Enemies do, or can meditate, and endeavour to bring upon the Land. Let British Hearts be always fill'd with Gratitude to God, for what he did on the

1st Day of *August*, 1714. and let the High Praises of God be in their Mouths: For the King trusteth in the Lord, and thro the mercy of the most High he shall not be mov'd: Thine Hand shall find out all thine Enemies, thy right Hand shall find out those that hate thee: For they intended Evil against thee, they imagin'd a mischievous Device, which they are not able to perform. Be thou exalted, Lord, in thine own Strength, so will we sing and praise thy Power.

Psal. 21. 7,  
8.

Ver. 11.

Ver. 13.

God has dignify'd and put Honour on the 1st Day of *August* above all the Days of the Year. Let the Inhabitants of *Great Britain* distinguish it yearly, as long as Time shall endure, from all other Days, as a *Good Day*, and a Day of Gladness; celebrating the high Praises of God, who caus'd our K.ING on that Day to begin his happy Reign. O give Thanks unto the Lord, who remembered us in our low Estate, for his Mercy endureth for ever.

New unto the King Eternal, Immortal, Invisible, the only Wise God, be Honour and Glory, for ever and ever. 1 Tim. 1. 17.  
Amen.

F I N I S.





God has digress'd and put  
 us all the Day of the Year  
 in length it will as long  
 as God Day and a Day  
 God who could not KNO on that Day to be long  
 as O this length of the Day  
 for all the length of the Year

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